EUROPE

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF SPAIN.

Action of the Polish Deputies in the Austrian Parliament.

The Emperor Mapoleon and His Supporters.

For the information of the readers of the Hurall we place before them this morning the following let-ters from our special correspondents in some of the leading cities of Europe.

The State of the Country-Bourbon Manipe intions-Napoleon's Sympathy with Isa-bella-What the Future May Bevelop-Prim's Disappointments-Family Broils.
Madrid, Jan. 24, 1860.

Affairs have been very quiet since the election We have had no fights, insurrections or cosas de España of any kind, startling or wonderful. The government has been engaged in counting the votes for the members of the Constitutional Assembly and has discovered that everybody seems satisfied with the result, so far as the journals say. Whether this

its true or not we shall see hereafter.

It has also been very busy, especially before the election, in circulating reports concerning the unusual activity displayed by the Carlists at different points of Spain. We were assured that columns of men had crossed the frontier; that bands had formed in the Basque provinces, and others were abundant in Arragon and Navarre; that arms and munitions were plenty with them, and that out of all these preparations we should have an outbreak and an establish the Hourbon dynasty, with all its countless ills. A good many people were doubtless greatly impressed by these terriole reports and voted for the ministerial candidates as the only prop and support in these troublesome times. It was a very good political dodge, and served its purpose; but now it is discovered that there are really signs of a Carlist movement, and the cry of "wolf," "wolf," having been sounded too often, the people seem to give themselves very little trouble about the matter, and we are likely to have the animals among us before we are quite sure as to the best manner to handle The government may have adopted a plan out the world knows nothing of it. It is certain now, from late and authentic information from Paris, that the two branches of the Bourbons are reconciled and have united their efforts and fortunes now, from late and authentic information from Paris, that the two branches of the Bourbons are reconcited and have united their efforts and fortunes for a common end. The agreement reached by exqueen isobeth and Don Carlos is this.—The exqueen agrees to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Asturnas, and he is to be placed on the Spanish throne, with Don Carlos as fegent. Both branches of the family thus attain nearly what they desire, and both are perfectly satisfied and determined to do their utmost to induce the studborn people of Spani to endorse their project. The exqueen and her cousin have pienty of partisans throughout the connery, and the former has a powerful iriend and supporter in the Emperor of France, who does not in the least diguisse his desire to witness the restoration of the Bourbons, which means to him the gain of a northern ality. The Frenca anthorities on the frontier are conveniently blind to all the movements going on in their vicinity, and a low arms and aumitions of war to cross over into Spain without the slightest secrecy.

The Basque provinces have always been a triffe shaky, and the provinces of Arragon and Awarrar are but little batter, and these have been selected as the cradle of the new revolution. I am assured on good authority, not a Carlist, that the ex-Queen and her cousin count on being able to place and maintain 30,600 well armed men in the field as soon as the weather becomes warmer. The next month will doubtless verily a portion of the reports that reaching or performing any other military movement in cold weather. A sharp frost chills their warlike arror and keeps them shivering about fires, intend only on keeping warm. As for fighting, marching or performing any other military movement in tend only on keeping warm. As for fighting, marching or performing any other military movement in the mounts to anything or not. So you may count on singgism movements in February, with an increased anxiety to the government would fried a well conducted movement very difficult to nandle

ties of the government, which is noted only for its weakness and want of wisdom. But we shall see shortly what is coming out of the joint efforts of Isabella Segunda and Carles Septimo.

The elections so commingly devised and shrewdly carried out by the great senor Don Praxides Mateo Sagasta by which he and his friend Juan Prim thought to carry a majority of the members of the Constitutional Assembly, and thereby be in a position to dictate turns both as regards the form of the new government and the person to be selected as King, beades being able porver to cross out the hated union liberals and the decised regulations, have met with a terrible disappointment. With all their scheming. Knavery ann "axing turns," generally, Sagasta and Prim find that they have elected only 155 deputies out of a house of \$52. They are in a minority, and the fasted union liberals have, by some hook or crook, got in about 100 members, many, if not all, of whom were elected on the conclination tiexes, an idea of the only blomara. The ministry, if we come from and Sagasta as the leading men in the Bourboine scheme, are in a minority, and the first of the carry out their charmang plans, they will be as securely bed as ever unpopular minority was before. The republicans, union liberals, moderalers and absolutes will unite against the progressista as a common enemy, and defeat them in every contest. On every other point they will be as eccurely bed as ever unpopular minority was before. The season will be meriorable for its long and useless take.

The situation has described has produced its natural chect on true and Sagasta. The latter, as designed and epitacer of the machinery for elections, greatly chagrined at the result, has been sick in bed ever since the results were known. Frim has become embittered and reckless from this great disappointment and now proposes to play his last curd. It is said, and I believe the report, that his agents are approaching all the newly elected depoties of the monarchical stripe to ascertain whenever

for Frim, and not a bad thing for Spain. If he most that his project as like, y to meet the acceptance of a majority of the deep alse, he will wait until the Cortes meets and have it be, any approved of. If, on the contrary, he discovers that he cannot be successful in the Cortes, he will sty as these before it meets by a comp dead and a promuncimento declaring the Frince of Assuras king of Spain. Of course i cannot abra that he will attempt anything of the sand, but t can may that there are plenty of well-informed paopte, who know the General and most of his manuscrivers, who know the General and most of his manuscrivers, who teneve him capable of just that act if he thought it promised success. He is known to be a man of nordhante ambition and vacily, a lifetiong plotter and seasoner and fond of sudden comp. The only question is whether he can carry the army with him against the wishes of Serrabo and the other dialon aboral generals, who are open and underguised in their hostility to him and he plans. The army is always everything in these pointed combinations, and it decides questions that you way or the other.

Just now Capallaro of hodas and the live heads of the troops are caused with the Union liberals, of which Serraho and has finded system changes up to the riner of coince. Economistics of his freedom and the other hostility to the rine of coince. Economistics and the the authous and knowing Serraho would not allow him to go. He recently desired to mame six generals for galantry and good conduct in the recent distorbance in Adainsta, but Serraho would not allow him to go. He recently desired to mame six generals for galantry and good conduct in the recent distorbance in Adainsta, but Serraho would not allow him to go. He recently desired to mame six generals for galantry and good conduct in the recent distorbance in Adainsta, but Serraho would not solve far in exchange of threats between the two somers of the provisional government, which his colonida as the firm and that he would soon snow Serraho wha

probably be able to endure this prolonged misery of partiag with this money if Serrano with only hurry up and get tilm comfortably seated on the throne. It he should tail bon Antonio would mourn the loss of hits pearter more keenly than Spirock grieved over his lost ducats. I am afraid that that will be the final; result for I see no chance of the Oriennia attaining the Spanish throne, unless by an almost impossible coup dictat on the part of Serrano.

AUSTRIA.

Dologs of the Reichsrath—The Clergy and Politics—Trade Between Bohemia and the United States—Trial of Prince Karageorge

With the exception of the motion of Dr. Ziemial-kowski, in the name of the Polish deputies, that the Reichsrath take into consideration the resolutions of the Galician Diet, which requested for that province an enlargement of the powers of the Diet and a responsible provincial executive government—a subject which comes before the Reichsrath to-day and which I shall recur to in a subsequent letter—the proceedings of the Reichsrath have been devoid of general interest.

proceedings of the Reichsrath have been devoid of general interest.

From Hungary, however, there are a few items of political news worth reporting. General Ujhazy, who is living in one of the Western States of the Union, has been put up as a candidate for one of the electoral districts of Pesth, in opposition to Franz Deak. The left have no chance of carrying their candidate in this case, but they wish to exhibit and draw forth their whole strength in the capital.

The Prince Primate of Hungary has published a pastoral letter in which he admonsthes the clergy to prevent the people from being missed by the seducing promises of the agitators of the extreme left.

The executive authorities of the county of Heves have been removed by royal rescript for having passed resolutions condemnatory of the proceedings of the late Diet in general and in particular of its treatment of the question concerning the title of the collective monarchy.

Tae Deputy for Linz, Ignatius Mayer, has made a free trade speech to his constituents. In 1854, when the first treates of commerce were made by Austria, the exports amounted to 220,500,000 nforins and the imports to 212,250,000 florins. In 1867, in spite of the loss in the interval of Lombardy and Venice, the exports had risen to 400,000,000 forins and the imports to 276,250,000 florins. As regards the imports of floring and floring and

compared with the same period of feori, an interest of twenty per cent.

In 1868 Bohemia alone exported to the United States 2,622 boxes of glassware, to the value of 545,914 florins; 270 bales of cloth, to the value of 340,182 florins; 276 bales of cloth, to the value of 130,002 florins; 28,544 dozen pairs of gloves, to the value of 340,152 florins; 17,901 pieces of garnet ware, to the value of 91,717 florins. Total of direct exports from Bohemia to the United States last year, 1,611,600

florins.

The trial of Prince Alexander Karageorgevich and his accomplices. Philip Stankovich and Trifkovich, is fixed for the 5th of February. The trial will be a public one and will come on before the criminal court of Pesth.

GERMANY.

The Bourse-The Conduct of Prussia Towards Frankfort-Prospects of German Unity-The Excommunication of the Mayor of Con-

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3, 1869. Speculation at the Bourse continues very active and all kinds of stock are looking up. Austrian bonds are now in favor. Coburg loans have risen four and a half per cent in one day, and even the re-ports about the illness of the Pope, which formerly used to cause a panic, have not influenced the market. Americans are equally in good request and reached yesterday eighty, a price they had not since the civil war. Large investments continue to be made therein, and large amounts of stock, sent here thereby. The market for Americans was supported yesterday by higher prices from Berlin, Amsterdam and London, where they appear to be now equally in good request. A fall in the premium on gold would send up prices materially, as our capitalists do not buy for making a profit, but for the interest, which buy for making a profit, but for the interest, which they consider quife safe now under Grant's administration, which secures a good understanding between the Executive and Congress. It is reported that a large amount of Central Pacific mortgaga bonds have been contracted for by a combination of Frankfort bankers, as those taken last year have now been disposed of. A large loan for Italy, based on ecclesiastical property, is in way of negotiation, and will be taken by a company of London, Amsterdam and Frankfort bankers.

The Frussian government have now submitted to

The Prussian government have now submitted to their Chambers a proposal to regulate the question their Chambers a proposal to regulate the question about the property of this town without her consent. It is a disgusting spollation—an illustration of the principle, might before right. It is just as Don Juan's referring to Leporello about the justification of his acts; Ministers refer to their courts and saual judges, and then to their instruments in the Chambers, to rob a powerless town. In fact, they lay their hands on all which, from time immemorial, has been the property of this town; even the celebrated town hall, the Römer, where the Emperors used to be elected, is confiscated; all the raliwars are taken, with the only exception of a single one, and for all this no consideration whatever is given in money. For all this there is no redress. We cannot appeal against the decision of the Chambers to the law courts, and if we could it would amount to nothing, as the judges can be removed at the will For all this there is no redress. We cannot appeal against the decision of the Chambers to the law courts, and if we could it would amount to nothing, as the judges can be removed at the will of the government to a secluded place, and will take good care not to make themselves obnoxious to Minsters. The Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the brother of the late Frince Consort of England, celebrated last week the twenty-firm anniversary of his reign. Having been formerly a liberal, or made a show as such by attending the meetings of the volunteer ride companies, and having in 1868 sided with Prussia and played not quite an honorable part in the capitulation of Langensalya, when the Hanoverian army surreadered, he now praised the acts of his life as always devoted to the common weal, while in fact he is a vain-gorious man, who, for want of occupation of his own, meddled with everything, provided it made him prominent. As he has no children his ducity will devolve to the Duke of Edinburg, who will probably not go in exile to a small town of Tournagia, but will make it over to Prussia. In this way German unity will be brought about by and by, if not by open force, then by the connivance of petty princes. The people are not asked, and those happy days when German towns were central places for science and art are gone forever; and universities will cease to be the first of the world and our youth will be educated for military service to fight with Prench and itunisans for the supremacy of the Old World.

The excommunication of the Burgomaster of Constance by the vicar of the Architoshop of Friesburg has caused so great an indignation that the Bariel government have advised their Attorney General to prosecute the vicar of the Architoshop of Friesburg has caused so great an indignation that the Bariel government have advised their Attorney General to prosecute the vicar of the Architoshop of Friesburg has caused so great an indignation that the Bariel government have advised their Attorney General to prosecute the vicar for a infract

The Emperor and His Supporters—Restrictions of the Deputles—The Right of Interpellation—Bad Odor of the Journal Officie—General Ignorance in France—The Prosecution of the Gaulois—Promisent Deaths.

The Emperor has had eloquent ministers to uphold his pointes ever since in virtue of universal suffrage he became the ruler of France. He has been defended in the Assemblée by brilliant orators, in this latter times by M. Billaut and by M. Bouher. The former was, with item genius, perhaps, more successful than times by M. Billaut and by M. Rooher. The former was, with iers genius, perhaps, more successful than the latter, whose prestige is on the decline; for the French government has since my last obtained a victory in the Chamber which can be considered equivalent to a defeat. Both were unexpected. A question on the internal state of the empire had been submitted to the committees (bureaus), whose approval is as a preliminary required before any question can be put to the ministers. There are nine in all, but the consent of four is sufficient. In the case specified three alone had consented and the fourin were divided, and as doubt arose as to what should be done under the circumstances the subject was brought before the liquee. A most warm debate resulted. M. Thiers

maintained that the subject should be accepted; M. Rouher that it should be rejected. The latter course prevailed; but the majority was only by twelve, and the evidence given that the Minister of State can no longer rely on blind adhesion in the Chamber is made the subject of much comment in the Prench press. Before leaving the subject it may be a novolty to your readers to be informed that the right of interpellation which was granted to the Deputies (instead of their address responding to the throne-speech) is but a very circumserized right. It is allowed to object an interpellation on certain points, but no one has the privilege of calling the attention of the government by the power of this interpellation to special deficiencies in the general system and policy of the empire. The Deputies may inquire into the pression exercised by government over the press, its proceedings in the elections, the severity with which it strikes certain public meetings and favors others, but not on its administrative activity, and yet this is the most essential of interpellations; for if the body in itself is affected its pulsations will be uneven. How are the elections if special cases have been held up while the politics of power are a mystery? How are the members to construe the contradictory dentes to know the basis on which they carry judgment. This superficial right of interpellation was the subject on which the committees were divided and which brought up the unexpected contest in the Chamber.

M. Rouher's friends are apparently only a legion; in reality his absolute views have estranged many, especially beyond the illmits of the French Assemblee. He has refounded a paper which does not give satisfaction, the Journal Officiel, and the extreme tenacity with which official papers are founded is a proof of the Emperor's innate conviccion that the press is a greater power than the innertial scentre. It reaches

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M. Rouher's friends are apparently only a legion; in reality his absolute views have estranged many, especially beyond the limits of the French assemble. He has refounded a paper which does not give satisfaction, the Journal Officie, and the extreme tenacity with which official papers are founded is a proof of the Emperor's innate conviction that the press is a greater power than the imperial sceptre. It reaches so far, its blows are so mexpected and they cannot be averted by Chasspots. The manner, therefore, in which Napoleon supervises the loophoies to fill up in the press shows his wisdom and the depth of this great politician's plans. Far from considering his new organ, Le Femple (price one sou), beneath him—a shameful speculation, as some say, because the more numbers sold at such a price the more ruinous the undertaking, as it is stamped and pays duty—I consider that if Le Pemple is really founded for the instruction of the people it is a ruler's duty to give them a pointical paper, for no people in Europe can come up to the ignorance of the French on matters of universal interest. The future alone will disclose whether it really is, what its declive the masses, or whether it really is, what its declive the masses, or whether it really is, what its devit promises, a popular and phinathropic organ, for which wealthy aristocrats under their rule, are ready to sacrifice money, and to which they are truly sympathetic. But, however efficacious and essential may be the voice of the press, there are other means which demand great sacrifices and which should be as readily adopted. Morai and civic intelligence could be trained through public meetings, which, though now tolerated under certain conditions, are sadly misunderstood by the people. No later than yesterday I entered one, and, however obturate my sensitiveness may be after long observation of life in Paris, I was truly shocked at the, to me, barbarous ignorance of the working classes. I had, it appears, fo

scratched and defaced, but who could not over-throw?

When facts such as these were once placed before
Marcele, he answered:—"They must have their say; as soon as we discover that it is any more than a say, we will act." It is wise to let the people have their grievances out; for many words teaches the prophet, relieve the heart; but from the moment a minister admits that he might have "to act." way not protect those orators who say the same things in a mild, quiet, argumentative way, whose outpour-ings are almost supplications, not tundering abuse for abject rabbie—rabble the audience was, and from which of the four corners of this capital thus collected must be a mystery. Nothing consequently from which of the four corners of this capital thus collected must be a mystery. Nothing consequently is accomplished in Paris for the propagation of useful, popular meetings, in which justice, moral sense and truth are upheld, independently of official pressure. It is possible the plan may have been conceived of destroying these meetings by their own excesses, in which case the populace can be only compared to a glutted child, and the reflection affords no credit to its rulers.

The sale of the Gaudois in the public streets has been prohibited. This measure has been taken in consequence of an article by Edmond About, who is, nevertheless, much attached to the present dynasty. He wrote an article in the form of a supposed dialogue between Charlemagne and the Imperial Prince.

nevertheless, much attached to the present synassy, the wrote an article in the form of a supposed dia logue between Charlemagne and the Imperial Prince. In this witty and satiric production he conveys much that is allowed to appear in the dallies, but the way in which he takes the scales off the future Emperor's cyes is just the way a Frenchman likes; the phrases are short, to the point, suggestive, and therefore dangerous. The penality imposed will not prevent the effect produced. The last grand ball of the season took pince at the Tuileries on Wednesday last. It was to have been the most brilliant of the three, but a telegram having arrived at five o'clock announcing the death of the Emperor's anat, Princess Bacciochi, the imperial party did but appear and disappear. The Empress had expressed a wish that it should be postponed entirely, but it was found too late, and few even could appear in court mourning. Another death is that of Duke Tascher de la Pagerie, which took place at the Tuileries, where he resided.

Prince Napoleon proposes giving a farewel of the

A murder was committed about five months back at La Rochenard, France, by a man named Girandeau on his sister and her husoand. Since that time the police had lost all traces of the criminal, who was supposed to have escaped abroad. He appears, however, to have been wandering about from village to village, and a few nights back went to demand hospitality from a miler named Maupetit, residing at Mauzet, and who had married his goddaughter. The man was, however, terrified at receiving such a guest, and gave notice to the authorities. The fugitive went to sleep in a barn, and at about five in the morning the gendarnes arrived, and after surrounding the building ordered Giradeau to surrender. The other replied by firing two pistol shots, which wounded two men, one mortally. The officers then attempted to enter by the roof, but were repulsed, another being shot dangerously. They then set fire to the barn, and the murderer, finding that he had no hope of escape, blew out his brains. Of the three gendarnes wounded, one has died, and the others are not yet out of danger.

The Late Princess Baclocchi-Her Will Made

The Late Princess Baclocchi-Her Will Made in Favor of the Prince Imperial.

The Princess Baclocchi, who died at her country residence in France on the 2d inst., was an Italian by birth, the lastic of the marriage between the Princess Ediza Bonaparte and Felix Baclocchi, Prince of Lucca. Educated at the court of Napoleon I., she married, in 1828, Count camerate, one of the richest of the Roman landed proprietors, but lived separately from her husband since 1830. She came to France on the re-establishment of the empire, and purchased considerable estates in the Moroihan. The Empress and the Prince Imperial, it may be remembered, paid her a visit in the course of last summer. The Princess succumbed to the consequences of an accident which took place a year ago, in the act of getting into her carriage she had the misfortune to fall and break her log, and her health had since been in a very precarious state. As soon as the news of her each was known, her will, deposited with M. Mocquard, was taken to the President of the Civil Tribunal, whence it was to be transferred to the Tulleries. The report goes that the Princes has left the greatest part of her fortune to the Prince Imperial.

ENGLAND.

The Cruise of the Galaten.

The Cruise of the Gainten.

The English papers of the 10th publish the following letter, dated Simon's Bay, January 5:—

The Gaiatea, screw frigate, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg, arrived here on the afternoon of Christmas Day, having had a pleasant passage from England. She reached St. Vincent on sunday, November 22, and, after coaling, resumed her voyage under sail on the following oay, crossing the line in eighteen degrees west longitude on the 1st of December. Although royalty was on board, Neptune, as usual, claimed that the traditions of her Majealy's service should be remembered and respected, and his Royal Highness yleiged to the claim, on understanding that those on board who declined to submit to the operation of "shaving" should be permitted to remain on the lower deck. As Neptune and his assistants warmed to their work, however, the conditions of the agocement were forgotten, and the rule had down by the god of the sea was made imperative, to the dismay of the victims and the intense delight of those who had already passed through the ordeal. There was, as usual, plenty of froite and run, but the ceremony, which is ushered in with so much grotesque gravity and carried out with such a rolleking disregard of social distinction and professional rank, passed off good-humoredly. A very agrecable method of relieving the voyage of its tedlum has been alopted on board the ship by the establishment of several musical parties. One, got up by the sergeant of the band, is under the direction of Lord Charles Seresford; another has been formed among the oxecrs. Taen, in the forecastie, there is a nugger party, who gave their first entertainment on Usratinas eve, and made a very

here was a band of the property of the property of the property of the race of sealous one property of the seasons of sealous one and the seasons of the seasons of the seasons of the seasons of the property a man-of-war; but the race of zealous old gentlemen who entertained those gloomy apprehensions is fast dying away, and the admirable discipline on board her Majesty's him Galatés will add an additional incentive to the extinction of the race. The general programme of the royal movements at this port has been mentioned. On the zear, but there are one or two incidents which do not appear to have been mentioned. On the zith of December the captains of the mea-of-war in the harbor were entertained at inncheon by his Royal Highness, who in the vening was the guest of Captain Purvis, of the screw corveite Raccoon. Among other amusements, the officers of the Galatea have played two cricks matches—one against the officers of the squadron and one against the Ninety-nioth regiment. The former they won, with seven wickers to go down; the latter they lost by one run. On the ist of January a ball was given by the officers of the Smatrinith regiment, at which some of the officers of the Galatea were present, and on the following Monday (the 4th) a ball was given by the Commodore of the squadron. On the last named day there was a grand review of the crews of the Serngapatam, Galatea, Forte, Raccoon and Petrel, which were under the command of his Royal Highness. The Galatea is apposited to leave Simon's Bay to-day, the 5th of January, and is expected to reach Swan River about she will remain there about a fortnight and then proceed to Adelaide.

Railroad Prosecutions in London.

Pive actions against railway companies were tried in the law courts on Saturday the 6th inst. The Metropolitan was sued by a laundress, who sought to recover compensation for injuries inflicted on one of her flugers, the result of too hastily closing a carnage door. As, however, the planntif had admitted that the guard was not to blame, the jury found for the defendants. In the second case the planntif was a lady. She had gone to the Southeastern station at Waiworth, on a winter night after the last train had left. The lights were extinguished, and the woman fell down a flight of steps and received some internal niguries. The judge heid that as the trailc had ceased for the day the company were not bound to keep lights burning. A monsult was therefore entered. In the third case a lady brought an action against the London, Chatham, and Dover Company for injuries sustained at the Elephant and Castle station, whereby she had been invalided for some time and suffered much pecuniarly loss. The evidence was of a most comilcting character. The jury preferred to believe the servants of the company and found for the defendants. The other cases were tried in the Court of Exchequer and with different results. The London and Southwestern Company were called upon to pay £1,000 to a groom who had been very seriously hurt in a collision at Crewkerne, The Great Eastern Company was sued by a widow under Lord Campbell's act for damages for the loss of her husband. While travelling on the line in December last the deceased on arriving at his destination endeavored to leave the carriage, when the train was suddenly jerked back and he fell between the platform and the carriage, surviving only three days. The jury gave £1,550 damages.

Reception of the King at Naples.

Reception of the King at Naples.

The Florence Official Gazette of the 1st says:—

The King, on arriving at Naples at half-past twelve in the day, was received at the station by the Prince and Princess of Predmont, besides ail the civil and military authorities and a great number of ladies and ritizens. His Majesty proceeded to the royal palace by the via Garibaidt, Forth and Toledo, in the midst of an immense crowd, which saluted him with the most joyous acclamations. The troops of the garrison and the National Guard in great numbers formed a double line for the passage of the royal coriege. His Majesty, after having received the authorities and constituted bodies, witnessed from a balcony of the palace the fling off of the troops. In the evening his Majesty attended a representation at the San Carlo theatre, where his appearance was haited by the repeated applause of the public.

The Prince and Princess of Wales landed at Alexandria on the 4th inst., and proceeded to Cairo.

A gentleman of Carisruhe offers to trot his American horse the "Milwaukee" against any horse in Europe for 10,000 florins a side.

An enormous shark, measuring twenty feet long,

in the islands of Hyéres.

Upwards of twenty street lamps were maliciously broken lately in the neighborhood of the Luxemburg Garden in Paris.

The Czarowitch, the heir presumtive to the thre of Russia, is attacked by symptoms of the same case that caused the death of his brother.

of Russia, is attacked by symptoms of the same discase that caused the death of his brother.

The efforts to place the Italian loan of 400,000,000
of frames, based on the church property in that
country, have failed in Paris.

A report is current in Paris that during the ensuing electoral campaign the newspapers will be releved of the stamp duty.

It is stated on good authority in Paris that Isabella
has promised the Emperor of the French to renounce
her right to the Spanisa throne in favor of her son.
Espariero and Prim are named as regents.

The Papal Nuncto at Vienna has recently handed
renewed remonstrances on the part of Cardinal Antonelli, to the Emperor of Austria, respecting the
projected new law concerning civil marriages.

The Emperor of Russia intends beautifying St.
Petersburg on the same scale as Baron Haussmann
has improved the city of Paris. A fixed bridge over
the Neva is the first work to be taken in hand.

Respecting the report of the Marquis of Bute en-

the Neva is the arist work to be taken in hand.

Respecting the report of the Marquis of Bute entering the Romish pricethood Mousignor Capel has written the following:—"Will you do me the favor to state that I have never heard of, much less originated, any report of the kind."

A clerical-royallst meeting was held in Paris on the 5th inst., supported by delegates from Rome, and some important members of the Carlist and Isabolia parties. It was decided that all availage measures

proceed to Naples, where he will meet Victor Emanuel. The races at Nice are a great attraction for him in the neighborhood of Cannes, where he will receive the turittes who have left Parts for the occasion, foremost of all the Duke of Hamilton.

A Desperate Ruffins.

A Desperate Ruffins.

oxecuted, and 2,35 metres remain to complete the work.

The Prussian government is actively employed in rendering the city of Mayence fit to sustain a stege. Orders have been received to remove the trees from the giacis and the outcries are to be supplied with their complement of guns.

A clerical teacher in Bordeaux adopted the novel punishment of suspending the offending boys by their feet to a rope, which treatment, not being exactly according to the sentiments of the punishment of the sentiments of the punishriends, has caused the reversed father to be arrested for practising unwarrantable cracky.

The Russian government has resolved to introduce several measures into the Baltic provinces teading to fortify the Russian element. Several ministerial organs advocate that the Baltic provinces should be treated in the same manner as Found.

A merchant prince of Hamburg, Mr. Schroeder,

ymees should be treated in the same manner as Pound.

A merchant prince of Hamburg, Mr. Schroeder, who on account of the caprinable character is called the Peabody of Hamburg, has recently and the title of Prussian Baron conterted upon him, to which the Senate of the above city has added the grant gold medal of honor.

The Gautions of Bordeaux has been deprived of the right of sale in the streets on account of a caricature representing Heart Hochefort knocking a Thrix about the head. The Furk has a strong likeness to Napoleon Hil. An extra edition of the number met with a great sale.

A bottle containing the following curious doesnment was recently picked up on the English coast—"The finder of this is to tell Elizabeth Granton, of Ashton Grange, on the borders of London, S. C., that the secret of her birth will be found beaind the picture of the Earl of Warwich, in the drawing room, and receive the bessing of a dying man."

Admiral Charner, a distinguished officer who commanded a squandron in the Black Sea during the Crimean war, has just died at the age of seventy-two. He was an officer of the Belle Poure sent to St. Helena in 1817, under the command of France De Johnville, to bring the remains of Napoleon I. to France.

FOREIGN ART NOTES.

The antique statue of the "Wounded Amazon" has been recently discovered near Rome. It is of white marble and stands eight feet high. The Berlin Museum has become the purchaser for the sum of 23,300. A fire broke out lately during the night in the upper story of the Hungarian Academy at Festh. By means of great efforts the flames were got under and the valuable collection of books, manuscripts and works of art contained there was preserved.

The magnificent mosaic portraits of Christopher Columbus and Marco Polo presented by Venice to the city of Genoa have now arrived and will shortly be exhibited in the great hail of the Tursi Palace. The bust of Andrea Doria and that of Vittore Pisant, by the upenoese sculptor Santo Varm, and sent in return to Venice, have been already despatched by the municipality.

The excavations of the temple of Bacchus, at The antique statue of the "Wounded Amazon" has

JAMAICA.

A British Subject in Cuba Looked After

A British Subject is Caba Looked After—Sugar
Planting Statistics—Now Plan for Labor Immigration—Filibusters—A Missionary Fraud.

Kingston, Feb. 9, 1869.

The case of Mr. MacNell, a Scotchman, who has
been confined in a Spanish dungeon by the authorities at Mauzanillo on the unfounded and unsupported
testimony of a negro slave, has received the attentestimony of a negro slave, has received the attention of the British naval authorities, and her Majessteamer Heron was despatched from Port Roys on
Saturday, the 6th inst., to demand Mr. MacNeil's release at Manzanilo and indemnity for the wrongs
he has been subjected to during his confinement.

The Governor is anxious to obtain aggreet statistical information regarding sugar properties in this
island—those in operation and those abandoned.
The several collectors of taxes and parochial treasurers have been charged with the duties of collecting this information.

It appears there are in cultivation in the parish of

ing this information.

It appears there are in cultivation in the parish of Westmoreland 25 sugar estates, of which are managed by resident proprietors 14, absentee proprietors 11, and these, in the year 1807-98, produced in 1, and these 1, and the year 1807-98, produced in 1, and 1, 11, and these, in the year 1867-08, produced in sugar 5,330 hogsheads, rum 5,447 puncheons. In the parish of Trelawny there are 45 sugar estates in cultivation, and 40 which have been abandoned since 1840. Of the 45 sugar estates in cultivation there are under the management of resident proprietors 34 estates; absentee pro pretors, 11 estates; and these 45 estates produced, sugar, 5,071 hogsheads; rum, 3,526 puncheons; and when compared with the 25 estates in Westmoretand it is found they have yielded in sugar 309 hogsheads less; rum, 79 puncheons more. Properties in Jamaica are beginning to look up again. Two sugar plantations in the parish of 5t. Ann, Home Castle and Bornock, owned by Dr. Dakyns, have just been purchased by Mr. Sewall, of this island, for the sum of £4,000.

maict are beginning to took in gain. Two sugar plantations in the parish of St. Ann, Home Castle and Dornock, owned by Dr. Dakyns, have just been purchased by Mr. Sewall, of this island, for the sum of £4,000.

It is stated that the Albion sugar estate in St. David's parish is expected to make 000 hogsheads of sugar this year. If 000 hogsheads, then at least 300 puncheons of rum, each hogshead averaging some 1,800 weight of 112 pounds, and each puncheon containing at least ninety galions.

The cheering intelligence has reached this island that certain pariels in England have been so reassured by Governor Grant's plan respecting coolic immigration that instructions with be sent out shortly for the reanscitation of five defunct sugar estates in Vere parish, one of the most favorable localities for sugar and rum cultivation and manufacture. This is almost too good to be true. The question has been started, in a kingston paper, of the advisability of refining the muscovado in the sland instead of sending it all the way to England to be refined, and thereby losing large quantities of molasses which would be available for the distillery.

In consequence of it having become known that illustering parties are organizing at the Bahamas exceditions against the government of Spain on the Island of Cuba, her Majesty's ship Cherub was despatched to Nassau, N. P., to watch their proceedings and prevent the exportation of war material, and her Majesty's ship Hogshist was despatched to Nassau, N. P., to have landed near Neuvitas. After investigating this matter sho will communicate with her Majesty's ship Ecolipse, and proceed to Massau, N. P., where she will be joined by her Majesty's ship Cherub, and proceed to Massau, N. P., where she will be joined by her Majesty's ship Cherub, and proceed to Massau, N. P., where she will be joined by her Majesty's ship Cherub, and proceed to Have certified that a paper named Betsey Sheddon was alive on the 7th of October last, when she actually died in August, and did not, therefore, rece

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ing number. It opens with an Apostolic letter from his Holiness Pope Pius IX., addressed to Father Hecker, Superior of the Missionary Congregation of St. Paul, New York. The best contributions are "The Approaching General Council," "Catholicity and Pantheism," "Ireland's Martyr.," and "The Future of kitualism." The last named paper is well written, sharp and spicy, and will attract attention. of Homer is almost too complimentary to the English peer. "Who Shall Take Care of Our Poor?" Is the second number of a series of very interesting papers. The rest of the contents are excellent.

The Old Guard for March contains several excel-

ent papers, but the magazine is open to a vast amount of improvement. We cordially confess to a feeling of uter disgust at the "negro question." If we open the Atlantic Monthly the negro confronts us as a saint; if we peruse the Old Guard we discove, him we open the Manual the negro contronts as a sant; if we peruse the Old Guard we discove him but few degrees removed from a brute. Oh, ah, bah, pah! A good magazine in the interests of the democratic party can live here and have a very large circulation without being filled with articles on the "Zoological, Anatomical and Theological Proofs of the rearries of Human Species," mainly to prove that the negro is not a white man. Why in the name of Heaven, must we be forced to swallow the black man at every licerary meal! Such kind of food disturbs our digestion, wherefore we pray the letting of him alone severely for a few meaths.

Our Promay Polics,—The March manner of this, the best of all the periodicals designed for chindren's perusal, is as interesting as any previous issue. "Class Cutting and Ornamenting," "The World We Live On," "Who First Used the Mariner's Compass," and "flow to Taki" are among the best papers.

The Mother at Home, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's new magazine, improves with each fresh issue. The one before us is full of timely, interesting articles, which cannot fail to instruct and benefit the reader.

which cannot fail to instruct and benefit the reader.

The Art Journal for March maintains its reputation of being the best magnature devoted to art that we have in the United States. Its flustrations (whole page) are "The Last Tothet of Chariotte Corday," "Carist and St. John," and "Striking the Rock." All these are exquisitely illustrated. The reading matter is very interesting.

Van Nostrand's Eductor Engineering Magazine for February is a very instructive and entertaining number.

number.

Hunds Merchants' Magazine for February contains
its usual interesting information for merchants and

HORSE NOTES. The management of the Prospect Park Fair

Grounds Association have made out their programme. This programme is not well calculated to accomplish the objects for which it was intended, concourse to the grounds as we should like to see at concourse to the grounds as we should have to see at their opening meeting. Three races a day, no matter what may be their length, are too many for the leasure of most business men in this community, as it will occupy their attention during the entire day. leisure of most business men in this community, as it will occupy their attention during the entire day, instead of, as it should do, merely an afternoon, after the business matters of the day have been arranged. There is also a singular omission in this programme in not stading the length of the races and whether the borses are to trot to wagon of in harness. One can hardly understand way Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy should be excluded from the contest for the main premium, when it is well known by horsenen in this community that there are several speedy animals in the country that are whiting and ready to contest the palm of supremacy with them at any moment, and whose owners would gradly avail themselves of any opportunity that should offer at composition. The management, however, may have other reasons for this exclusion which are not patent to the community, but which may develop themselves by and by, as the season progresses. There is still plenty of time, however, lef between now and the time of the closing of the purses of the 24th of April to revise the programme, and the management may find it to their interest to do so. We will also call their attention to the fact that first facilities for reaching the grounds are not such as containent themselves to the public, who require a certain and speedy mode of conveyance to and from the track at all hours of the day.

REMARKABLE ARYSS IN TENNASSER.—On Saturday

means of great efforts the flames were got under grut the valuable collection of books, manuscripts and works of art contained there was preserved.

The magnificent mosaic portraits of Christopher Columbus and Marce Polo presented by Venice to the city of Genoa have now arrived and will shortly be exhibited in the great hall of the Tursi Palacethe bust of Andrea Doria and that of Vittore Pisani, by the tenoces sculptor santo varni, and sent in return to Venice, have been already despatched by the encoded sculptor santo varni, and sent in return to Venice, have been already despatched by the municipality.

The excavations of the temple of Bacchus, at Athens, are just now attracting the attention of antiquarians. M. Piot, a French gentleman, writes from that only that he has just discovered the attention of antiquarians. M. Piot, a French gentleman, writes from that only that he has just discovered the remains (trunk and head) of a colossal Faun. His letter is accompanied by a pnotograph and by precise indications of the proportions of the statue. What readers this discovery the more interessing that M. de Longperier, after comparison of the measures given by M. Pi t, has found, that the proportions and forms of the Faun are just those of the four caryaides in the Louver. These last were rescued from their perious position by neighbor their first origin had not been ascertained. The fifth is in the museum at stockholm. There is now every reason to suppose that it is the sixth of these statues which has now been discovered, and that if formed, with others, the monumental decoration of the which is seen found impossible to flusting and impossible to flusting and thought to the cavity. But the discovery tentor interesting the proportion and to the cavity but the earth kept giving an interest over their makes as the dumb beasts and into the day.

Remarkatle Asyss in Tennessee, was engaged in Mought fellow on a side hill on the farm of an intent of the form was handled by an added the proportion of the proportions of

MASSACHUSETTS.

WESTFIELD, Feb. 25, 1862. You are already informed of the circumstance You are already informed of the circulations attending the shooting of Bell by officer Tyler and the rendition of the verdict of ¹¹ justifiable homicider by the coroner's jury. The verdict was in accordance with public opinion, for the officers had it. ance with public opinion, for the officers had on their side, and the law must be sustained. on their side, and the law must be sustained. But there are a great many men in our place who think that the law would have been better sustained without taking the life of Beil than it will be now that he is numbered with the dead. Bell and French were not armed, which shows that they did not anticipate an arrest when they left Westfeid for Suffield. It Bell had been arrested and not killed the Saobath disturbance would have caused but little excutement comparalively. It is not improbable that when all the circumstances of the case shall have become fully known the shooting of Bell by the officer will not be considered a "just flable homeride" by the masses of the people. The fact that Bell was a young man of an annable disposition and a new-abiling citizen when not crazed by liquor will have much to do in bringing about a change of public opinion in regard to his tragic death.

OHIO.

Manufacturing Interests in Springle —A Haudsome Opera House—A Large New Hotel—Necessity for a Railroad Depot. SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 23, 1869.

This town has rather suddenly grown from a large village to something of a city, now containing 14,000 to 15,000 people. The growth of the manufacturing

to 15,000 people. The growth of the manufacturing interest has caused the growth of the city. Three handred buildings were erected in 1863, at a cost of \$900,000, and the manufacturing products—reapers, mowers, grain drills, cider milis, lead paints, ime, tobacco (line cut and in cirars) and other articles—amounted to value to \$2,500,003.

We have just completed black's Opera House, an elegaft building costing \$100,000, the audience room of which will seat 1,400 people.

A large hotel, four stories high on one street and five stories high on the cross street, and ilaxis5 feet in dimensions, is approaching completion and will be ready for occupation by the first of August.

Springfield is the most important town on the Erio route, between New York and Cincinnati, with the exception of Dayton, and yet the Erie has no depot here, and its track passes two miles outside of our city. Mr. Jay Gould proposes to put the track through the town and thereby secure \$200,000 to \$300,000 a year in treight and passenger custom.

Railroad Work-New Manufactures-A State Prison Wanted.

Prison Wanted.

MASSILLON, Feb. 22, 1869.

The work on the Massillon and develored Railroad, now in course of construction, is rapidly progressing, and before the next national anniversary our people will be in direct railroad communication with the Forest City.

Business is rather inactive just now, but we antiopate the manuguration of a new administration will revive the wonted energies of our enterprising place. In addition to the several extensive manufacturing

revive the wonted energies of our enterprising place. In addition to the several extensive manufacturing establishments now actively at work here, actively turning out hundreds of tons of iron weekly, and scores of the best agricultural implements make, a number of others are coatemplated, which will tend to enhance our material prosperity.

The velocipede reached us some time since and a few of our young men are becoming profecient, to a limited extent, in riding the bicycle.

Onto thinks she needs snother State Prison, and Massillon, among other cities, presented strong claims for its location here. The Legislature has the final disposal of the question under advisement, and at the present writing we are not informed of what the certain result will be.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The Effect of the Legal Tender Act on a Coin

and Currency Contract.

A case involving the application of the Legal Tender act of 1862 to a coin and currency contract has just been decided at the Washington County (N. Y.) Circuit Court at Sandy Hill, by E. H. Rosecrans, of Glen's Falls, who holds the Circuit. The case arose on a written contract made in August, 1864, wherein Emerson E. Davis, of Whitehall, agreed to deliver to Tracy Cowen, also of Whitehall, ten thousand dol-lars in current funds of the United States at fifteen cents on a dollar ten months from that time. contract was subsequently assigned to Mr. A. P. Cooke, also of Whitehall, who, at the end of the ten months, tendered Mr. Davis \$1,500 in gold and do-manded \$10,000 in greenbacks. The demand was refused, whereupon ar. Cooke brought suit. At the trial the contract was offered in evidence, and was objected to by Mr. Davis' counsel on the following

First—That it was inoperative and void on its face as being entirely without consideration; the phases "offeen cents on a doubt" meaning simply, under the currency not of 156., fir-teen cents on a colar in greenbacks, as by that act presen-backs were made a legal tender, so that it was simply an agreement on the part of Mr. Davis to present Mr. Cowen S. & Gin currency.

It was replied on the part of the plaintiff that the bracheal effect of the Legal Tender act was to create two carrencies of different values—viz, com and greenacks; that the language of the contract was samply the common form of expressing the value of greenbacks in coin, camp, in mustration, the quotations of greenbacks as on its San Francisco Stock. simply the common form of expressing the value of greenbacks in coin, caing, in illustration, the quotations of greenbacks on the San Francisco Stock Exchange and those of United States scenaries in loreign cities; that the recent decision of the Bronson mortgage case by the United States September of Court established the validity of coin contracts, and that the contract in suit being for the payment in coin was within that decision, and was, therefore, a perfectly valid one and capace of emorement.

Justice Roseccans in deciding the matter head that the contract was not a gambling one within the meaning of the may that it was not void as against public policy, and that under the decision in the Bronson mortgage case contracts whose consideration was in specie count be enforced. He, however, integer head that by the currency not of 1852 greenbacks were made a legal tensior, and therefore the purises "fitteen cents on a donar" must be construct was clearly without consideration and invalid.

Platour's counsel then offered to prove that it was the understanding of the parties to the contract that the parties of the contract that the parti

FAILURES IN 1887 AND 1868.

The following comparative table shows the numbers of fadures in the United States during the years

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